PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1789.

Philadelphia Diſpenſary, Dec. 15, 1788.

Account of Patients admitted, &c. &c.

The number of patients admitted from Dec. 1, 1787, to Dec. 1, 1788, is - - - 1596

Of whom the number cured is	-	1294
dead	- -	81
relieved	-	84
diſcharged diſorderly		27
Removed to the Hoſpital and Houſe of Employment,	- - -	13
Remaining under cure,	- -	97
		1596

Account of Receipts and Expenditures.

Received from contributors	£339	1	10
Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's hands ſince laſt year	228	10	1
			£567 11 11

The expenditures have been as follow, viz.

Houſe expences, medicines, &c.	£371	10	1
Houſe rent - -	57	10	0
Apothecary's ſalary -	100	0	0
Printing and ſtationary -	12	15	4
Collecting ſubſcriptions -	8	2	9
Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's hands - -	17	13	9
			£567 11 11

In rendering the annual ſtatement of the accounts of the Diſpenſary, the Managers do not think it neceſſary to enlarge on the utility of the inſtitution. They are convinced, that the liſt of patients who have partaken of its benefits will ſpeak more loudly in its favor than any thing they can offer. The contributors and the public in general are reminded, that this charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions, and that unleſs they are continued and punctually paid, the inſtitution muſt fail. From different circumſtances, ſuch as deaths, removals, &c. many ſubſcriptions become void every year; and to ſupply the places of ſuch, the charitable and benevolent are informed that a ſubſcription-book is conſtantly kept open at the *Diſpenſary*, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at Mr. *John Clifford*'s, the Treaſurer, in Front near Arch-ſtreet, where their aſſiſtance will be gratefully received.

The contributors to the inſtitution are notified, that an election for Managers for the enſuing year will be held at the Diſpenſary, on Monday, the 5th day of January next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon. The votes of the ladies will be received by proxy.

WILLIAM WHITE,
GEORGE DUFFIELD,
ROBERT BLACKWELL,
SAMUEL POWELL,
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
THOMAS FRANKLIN,
THOMAS CLIFFORD.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30, 1788.

Eſtabliſhment of the Poſt Coaches for the year 1789.

Winter Eſtabliſhment.

From the 1ſt of November to the 1ſt of May, the Eaſtern Mail will arrive on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock, P. M.

And ſet out on Mondays and Thurſdays, at half paſt twelve o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail

Will arrive on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock, P. M.

And ſet out on Mondays and Thurſdays, at half paſt nine o'clock, A. M.

Summer Eſtabliſhment.

From the 1ſt of May to the 1ſt of November, the Eaſtern Mail will arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock, P. M.

And ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at half paſt nine o'clock, A. M.

The Southern Mail

Will arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock, P. M.

And ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at half paſt eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland will arrive on the ſame days and hours with the Southern Mail.

And ſet out on the ſame days with the Southern Mail, one hour earlier.

THE POST FOR PITTSBURG will ſet out on Wedneſday, the 7th of January, at half paſt eleven o'clock, A. M. and afterwards every ſecond Wedneſday throughout the year.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name, the merchants and others are requeſted to be more particular in the direction of their letters in future.

N. B. As the utmoſt punctuality is neceſſary, it is expected that letters will be left at the Office ſeaſonably, otherwiſe they will be *delayed* until next *Poſt Day*.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, with a ſufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, near the premiſes. t f.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 2.

THE "loaves and the fiſhes" are all the cry in Boſton—but the citizens of New-Hampſhire (or Portſmouth if you pleaſe) have no need of either—conſequently we do not learn that the ſeekers here are very numerous; though it is ſaid, perhaps with ſome truth, that there are ſome who would gladly partake of—a ſmall ſlice.

December 16. Yeſterday, agreeable to notification, the inhabitants of this town aſſembled for the choice of Federal Repreſentatives, Electors, &c. The poll was cloſed in the evening, and ſtood as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon.	Peirſe Long, Eſq.	109
	Benjamin Weſt, eſq.	89
	Paine Wingate, eſq.	52
	Woodbury Langdon, eſq.	44
	Samuel Livermore, eſq.	36
	John Pickering, eſq.	17

ELECTORS.

Hon.	John Parker, eſq.	111
	John Pickering, eſq.	105
	General Folſom,	100
	Chriſtopher Toppan, eſq.	97
	Robert Wallis, eſq.	94

It is to be lamented, that in matters of ſuch general conſequenee, our fellow-citizens ſhould be ſo inattentive to their true intereſts. At the above meeting not more than one quarter of the inhabitants, qualified by law to vote, attended.

From the general complexion of affairs, it is very difficult to conjecture, whether there will be a choice, by the people of this ſtate, of federal repreſentatives. To "divide and conquer," is the maxim of ſome, while others are dozing away their privileges in ſloth and ſupineneſs. "Men and bretheren, theſe things ought not to be."

At Northil, the votes for repreſentatives ſtood thus:

Hon.	Paine Wingate, eſq.	56
	Benjamin Weſt, eſq.	54
	Peirſe Long, eſq.	30
	Woodbury Langdon, eſq.	22
	Judge Livermore,	11

BOSTON, December 22.

Thurſday laſt was the day appointed for the freemen of this ſtate to give in their ſuffrages for perſons to repreſent this commonwealth in the Congreſs of the United States. The following are the moſt authentic accounts of the votes given in.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT.

Towns.	Mr. Ames,	Mr. Adams.	Loſt votes
Boſton,	445	439	17
Roxbury,	45	5	18
Dorcheſter,	41	3	0
Milton,	16	3	12
Hingham,	28	1	0

MIDDLESEX.

Charleſtown, Hon. Mr. Varnum, 45—Hon. Mr. Gerry 25.

Woburn, Loammi Baldwin, eſq. 43—Hon. Mr. Gerry, 7.

ESSEX.

Andover, Hon. Mr. Dane, 104.

Marblehead, Hon. Jonathan Jackſon, 88—Hon. Mr. Goodhue 5.

In Salem it is ſaid there were a majority of votes for Mr. Jackſon.

The votes for Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, were—In Boſton, Hon. Jabez Fiſher, 369—Hon. Caleb Davis, 389.* Roxbury, Mr. Fiſher, 58—Mr. Davis 22. Hingham, for Meſſrs. Fiſher and Davis. In Eſſex diſtrict—in Marblehead, unanimous for Hon. Azor Orne, and Hon. George Cabot. Danvers Titcomb and Cabot. Andover, Hon. S. Phillips, jun. and Mr. Cabot. Cambridge, Hon. Mr. Dana, 75—Hon. E. Brooks, 44.

December 25.

REPRESENTATIVES.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT.

	Mr. Ames.	Mr. Adams.	Loſt.
Stoughton	17	1	43
Medway	0	0	32
Foxboro'	4	13	3
Weymouth	0	20	4

* Through haſte, the votes for the Honorable Mr. Davis were miſtated in Saturday's Centinel.

WORCESTER DISTRICT.

Mendon, Colonel Grout 14. Honorable J. Sprague 22.

Northboro', Hon. Artemas Ward 18. Col. Grout 1.

PLYMOUTH, &c. DISTRICT.

Plymouth, Hon. Mr. Patridge 50. Hon. J. Warren 25.

In Bridgewater and Rocheſter, the Hon. George Patridge, Eſq. had a large majority of votes.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

Waltham, Hon. Mr. Gerry 24. General J. Brooks 12.

E. Sudbury, Mr. Gerry 25. Hon. Mr. Gorham 26.

In ESSEX DISTRICT.

The candidates voted for are the Honorable Mr. Goodhue, Hon. Mr. Jackſon, Honorable Mr. Dane, Honorable Mr. Holton——they had in

	Mr. G.	Mr. J.	Mr. D.	Mr. H.
Salem	198	8	2	1
Ipſwich	13	37	24	27
Beverly	0	77	35	0
Danvers	31	0	0	31
Middleton	0	0	1	7
Topsfield	5	0	4	35
Andover	0	1	104	0
Lynn	37	0	3	0
Lynnfield	13	6	2	0

Glouceſter and Mancheſter, higheſt numbers, we hear; for Mr. Jackſon.

In Attleborough, the votes were—for the Hon. George Leonard, 88---Honorable Phanuel Biſhop, 12.

According to information received from the county of York, it is highly probable that the Honorable George Thatcher, Eſquire, wil be choſen to repreſent them in the Federal Congreſs.

The ſeverity of the weather, ſays a correſpondent, has been aſſigned by ſome, as a reaſon, why ſo few of the freemen in this ſtate have attended the late town-meeting for the choice of federal repreſentatives and electors. How ſurpriſing that a matter ſo trivial, when put in competition with the object in view, ſhould operate as has been evinced. The chilling froſts of winter, are but trifling compared to the conſequences which will reſult from chuſing men to govern us, who are unworthy of our truſt and confidence-----wherever a choice ſhould not take place, freemen think of theſe things.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the friends of the Hon. Mr. Adams were miſtaken in propagating the idea that all the true friends of that venerable patriot would give him their votes for repreſentative to the new Congreſs. Many, many of that worthy gentleman's beſt friends did not, for various reaſons, beſtow on him their ſuffrages; ſome, from the idea that he would not accept of the office; others, that the duties of it would be too great for his age and infirmities to bear—and ſome, from a ſuppoſition, that his abilities were too much wanted at home. So that thoſe who plume themſelves upon what they term the declenſion of Mr. Adams's popularity, are certainly in the wrong. While the Americans remain ſenſible of the bleſſings of independence, the name of Adams ſhall continue to be revered.

From a Correſpondent.

The "old man" who recently complained through the medium of the Centinel, of ſpies and informers, with reſpect to the Weſt-India trade, knew pretty well what he was about.---"Facts are ſtubborn things," which will not ſtoop to Monſieur's paltry cunning.

The recent conduct of the freemen of this commonwealth, ſays a correſpondent, does not evince that ardour for liberty and privileges which the repreſentatives of the different towns have ever held up to view, as actuating the people whom they had the honor to repreſent. According to the preſent ſtatement of votes given in, it does not appear that more that half the citizens of this ſtate have paid proper attention to the darling privilege of chuſing their own rulers; lethargy is not becoming the ſpirit of a free and independent people.

" But there are other conſiderations which more *particularly* " affect this ſtate, and which ſhould make us anxious to ſecure a " repreſentation in the ſenate of the United States. It is well " known that the reſidence of Congreſs is an object of magni- " tude, and the money introduced by it into our ſtate of great " and general advantage to our citizens. The effects, indeed, " of their reſidence may be more immediately felt at the capital; " but nevertheleſs they diffuſe themſelves throughout all parts of " the ſtate, and I am perſuaded that even the inhabitants of the " diſtant counties of Montgomery and Waſhington partake of " them, though in a leſs degree. The real importance of this " object will appear, ſir, in a more ſtriking light, if we conſi- " der the unremitted efforts which have been made by the ſtate of " Pennſylvania to draw Congreſs from us. Sir, there can " ſcarcely be a doubt, that if we ſhould fail of a repreſentation " in the general ſenate, ſhe will ſucceed in her attempt, and on " ſuch an event we ſhould be deprived of a great and fruitful " ſource of wealth and property.

" It may perhaps be urged, and it cannot reaſonably be doubted, " that the repreſentatives will be attentive to the preſervation of " our intereſts; but our relative weight in that body appears in- " conſiderable to what we poſſeſs in the ſenate. The combina- " tion of a few of the great ſtates in the ſouthward would be " ſufficient to deprive us of Congreſs, if it depended wholly on " the lower houſe. But if we are repreſented in the ſenate, we " ſhall have a greater chance of ſecurity againſt any ſuch combi- " nation, becauſe there the larger and the ſmaller ſtates, being on " an equal footing with reſpect to numbers, we have a higher " probability of ſucceſs in our efforts to retain Congreſs, perhaps " for a ſeries of years."

Extract from Mr. Harriſon's Speech in the Legiſlature of New-York.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

I AM a citizen of the United States, a friend to the *principles* on which the *Fœderal Government* is eſtabliſhed, and am deeply intereſted in its duration.

The effect that a late ordinance, for aſſembling the firſt Congreſs at New-York, has had on the minds of the inhabitants of the ſouthern ſtates, has greatly alarmed me---But I am more peculiarly concerned about the conſequences, when I obſerve the inſidious deſign of the people of New-York (expreſſed in the ſpeech, from which the above is an extract) to *retain* Congreſs in that eccentric diſtrict, although they always had affected to declare, that they abhorred the idea of a *permanent* arrangement, ſo partial and oppreſſive in its tendency.

I wiſh to quiet the public mind on this ſubject, and to convince our ſouthern brethren, that a meaſure, which they ſo juſtly deprecate, as oppoſed to the ſpirit of a conſtitution, which the preamble thereof holds out as ordained to *eſtabliſh juſtice* and *promote the general welfare*, muſt be ſpeedily renounced, even by its moſt violent adherents.

Detached from the influence of *local* or *partial* conſiderations, and governed by the pureſt motives of *public good*, I will adduce ſome arguments againſt the expediency of ſuch an arrangement, drawn from the incontrovertible principles of truth and juſtice.

1ſt. Becauſe the ſtates, who with cordial and unſuſpicious confidence parted with all thoſe powers which regulated their national and aggregate intereſts, and which they veſted in the fœderal government, have been fully perſuaded, that in ſo doing, they have conſulted their reſpective advantages, by thus conſolidating and ſtrengthening the powers of the union.

But if, under the operation of a government thus conſtituted, the *mutual* intereſts and accommodation of the ſtates be not impartially attended to, the peace, proſperity and preſervation of the union muſt neceſſarily be endangered.

2d. Becauſe the aſſembling the government in a ſituation *ſo remote* from the *centre* of national population, there being 42 repreſentatives and 16 ſenators to the ſouthward, and but 17 repreſentatives and 8 ſenators to the northward of New-York) is obviouſly an act of extreme *partiality*, and has an aſpect towards *local* aggrandizement and *particular* intereſts---By confining that amazing *influence* which always ſurrounds the ſeat of government to ſuch an eccentric diſtrict, it muſt eventually attach to it ſo great a portion of *ſtrength*, as muſt terminate, when aided by *ambitious* views, in the *extinction* of the confederacy, or the *degradation* of a conſiderable part of it. That this idea is well founded, will appear evident, from an attentive conſideration paid to relative powers and reſources, poſſeſſed by the *northern* and *ſouthern* ſtates; which involves the neceſſity of taking care, that the *ambition* of the *powerful* members ſhould not be accompanied by the *means* of degrading the *weak*, and of rendering them ſubordinate and dependent, which might tend to *diſſolve* the confederacy, as has happened with other leagues, conſtituted on diſſimilar and unequal terms.

3d. Becauſe ſome of the ſouthern ſtates have been ſeriouſly alarmed at thoſe parts of the conſtitution, which cloathe a majority of the legiſlature with the power of *regulating commerce*, which may tend to confine and *monopolize* the carrying trade---as well as with the power of *eſtabliſhing duties on foreign imports*, which, under the ſpecious and ſeducing plea of encouraging domeſtic manufactures, may be carried to ſo injurious an extreme, as to operate as a prohibition; the incautious or intereſted exerciſe of theſe powers may conſequently be made the engines of *ſevere oppreſſion* to the *ſouthern* ſtates, which renders it neceſſary to guard againſt the effects of ſuch a combination.

A ſimilar one has already and recently exiſted, when an attempt was made in Congreſs to barter away the invaluable rights of the ſouthern ſtates to the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, ſecured by treaty, and the great law of nature and of nations, in exchange for certain commercial benefits which the ſeven navigating ſtates would almoſt excluſively have enjoyed---it will again *exiſt*, whenever *intereſt*, that powerful *agent*, which aſſimilates diſcordant objects, ſeparates or increaſes the force of ſtrong connections, requires it---and it will *exiſt*, in a degree proportional to *its* active interference.

As ſome of the ſouthern ſtates have ſelected theſe powers, as inducing the ſtrongeſt objections to the fœderal conſtitution, it was unwiſe to place the ſeat of government in the *midſt* of the *navigating and manufacturing ſtates*, as it muſt doubtleſs diſcompoſe the harmony of the union, by creating ſtrong apprehenſions of an *influence* and *co-operation* of *intereſts*, which may engender commercial and fiſcal regulations, exceedingly *oppreſſive* and *injurious* to the ſouthern members of the confederacy.

Influence, by facilitating the *means*, will give the *opportunity*, and a diſtinct and ſeparate *intereſt* will form the *impulſe*. There is nothing then to depend upon, as an *adequate controul*, to check the inducements that will exiſt to *ſacrifice the weaker party*; the government muſt conſequently commence in *diſtruſt*, and, if this arrangement continues, proceed with *jealouſy*, and poſſibly terminate in *diſcord*.

4th. Becauſe great *alarm* and *apprehenſion* muſt ariſe in every reflecting mind in the *ſouthern* diſtrict of the union, who views the chart of the country, and conſiders with what facility, from *local* advantage of ſituation a *combined* force in the *fœderal legiſlature* may be aſſembled, whenever any great queſtion, to which the *northern* ſtates are attached, was to be agitated, or any important point determined, where it was neceſſary to out number their opponents, and accompliſh the ſecret wiſhes of an *intereſted majority*.

5th. Becauſe that *due proportion* of advantage, which ſhould be enjoyed by the *conſtituent parts* of a *free* and *equal* confederacy, and that attention which the ſtates have a right to expect to their *convenience*, require, that the government ſhould be aſſembled in the *midſt* of the population of the country; *where* its benefits might circulate as *equally* as poſſible, and *where* it might *equally* diffuſe its *animating influence*,---*where* its operations might diverge, and be *proportionally* felt throughout the whole extent of the United States, and reach to and controul the *extremities*---*where* the collective reſources of the union may be drawn into a point, and adminiſtered with the greateſt facility,---*where* the ſpeedieſt intelligence of hoſtile preparations and movements, domeſtic inſurrection, or external invaſions, may be obtained, and a military force to oppoſe, directed with the greateſt diſpatch---*where the more ſouthern* ſtates, which are in the neighbourhood of continual danger from their contiguity to the ſettlements of foreign nations, as well as to hoſtile tribes of Indians, might feel a confidence in the protection of government, by knowing that it was placed as near them as the general intereſts of the union would permit---*where* a frequent interchange of opinion, betwixt the members of the fœderal legiſlature and their reſpective conſtituents, (ſo as to admit of recourſe to their inſtructions, in preſſing caſes, when prompt deciſion was indeſpenſibly neceſſary) would be facilitated, as well as a communication betwixt the officers of the great departments and their dependencies, in the different ſtates.

6th. Becauſe the moſt productive branches of revenue ariſing from impoſt, will *more abundantly* be drawn from the *ſouthern ſtates*, as being the great *conſumers* of imported articles; and it is but juſt and reaſonable that they ſhould have a chance of being benefited by the expenditure thereof, which muſt depend on local ſituation and their reſpective diſtances from the ſeat of government.

7th. Becauſe the exerciſe of the *extenſive powers* that have been committed by the *individual* ſtates to the *general* government, will involve their reſpective citizens in a great variety of connections, and a more intimate relationſhip with its adminiſtration, more eſpecially in points which regard the fiſcal and judiciary departments;---this will oftentimes induce the neceſſity of the perſonal attendance of thoſe who have any buſineſs to tranſact with the Board of Revenue, or the Courts of Juſtice. This deſcription of citizens, with the counſel employed in defence of their ſuits, their witneſſes, &c. as well as the *ſenators* and *repreſentatives* for the ſouthern ſtates, muſt travel far beyond the *central* point of the population of the union, to their great detriment and diſadvantage.

8th. Becauſe the great and growing increaſe of the weſtern territory, and the immenſe reſources that have been promiſed to the union, towards the extinction of the fœderal debt, from the ſale of that fertile diſtrict, where new ſettlements are forming, that will ſoon riſe into independent ſtates, require the ſeat of government to be ſo placed, as to have an aſpect towards that country, in order to ſuperintend with facility its great and complicated intereſts, as well as to guard againſt the treachery of the Indian tribes, whoſe diſpoſitions at preſent appear hoſtile.

9th. Becauſe this act of flagrant *injuſtice*, not founded on a reaſon of neceſſity, or any attainable advantage of *general nature*, is ſo oppoſed to the ſpirit of *mutual accommodation* and *conceſſion*, on wich the fœderal government was formed, and which can alone continue to ſupport it, as muſt have a very inauſpicious effect, by creating *diſtruſt* and *diſſatisfaction* in the minds of the members of the firſt Congreſs, where only harmony, zeal for the public good, and confidence, ſhould reign.---A temper thus irritated will become very unfavourable to the progreſs of the important buſineſs that will agitate the fœderal councils, and may involve its malignant influence in the fundamental acts of legiſlation, and in the neceſſary and ordinary operations of government.

10th. Becauſe the reins of government muſt be proportionably relaxed at a *diſtance* from the ſeat of Congreſs, which will require a diſtrict, ſo far removed as the ſouthern ſtates are from New-York, to be governed by extraordinary efforts of power, in caſes of preſſing exigency, in order to give life and vigor to the public exertions in ſo *remote* a part of the union.---How far the exerciſe of a high handed authority will accord with the feelings of the citizens of the ſouthern ſtates, requires but little reflection to determine.

11th. Becauſe the only plea that is alledged for ſummoning Congreſs to meet at New-York, on account of the records being placed there, is *unſubſtantial* and *trivial*, inaſmuch as a removal to a *more central* ſituation could have been effected at a ſmall expence, and without the leaſt riſk to the public archives. Such objections muſt be deemed by every candid mind very unimportant, when contraſted with the immenſe diſadvantages ariſing from the diſſatisfaction or diſtruſt, which ſuch a partial ordinance of Congreſs would naturally occaſion. The arrangement rather indicates a reſolution to fix the ſeat of government permanently at New-York, which the advocates for the meaſure are the more ſanguine in their expectation of accompliſhing, from their reliance on the extent of influence which the firſt appointment of the numerous officers of Congreſs, and their eſtabliſhment in this favored diſtrict, will occaſion.

12th. Becauſe New-York is open to the ſea, and without defence;---and the place where Congreſs reſides ſhould be free from danger, and not expoſed to the predatory naval incurſions of an enemy: --Without ſuch ſecurity, the functions of government muſt be ſuſpended during an alarm of war, until a place of refuge can be found, where the deliberations of Congreſs would be free from apprehenſions, and where its records could be depoſited in unmoleſted ſecurity.

13th. Becauſe it is well known that vaſt importance and advantages, both with reſpect to population and riches, are always derived to that place and its ſurrounding diſtricts, where the public revenues are collected into a point, and which is the centre of the great monied operations. Many will be induced to reſide there, from the facility they will enjoy in negociating the public ſtocks, which will be by transfer, as well as from the benefits they will derive from being enabled to make a quick circulation of the public ſecurities.

The inhabitants in the vicinity thereof muſt naturally have a better chance of ſucceſs in filling the public offices, as they will have the opportunity of enforcing their pretenſions by perſonal application and addreſs---which are reaſons ſtrongly impreſſive of the neceſſity of placing Congreſs in as central a ſituation as poſſible.

Every patriot and ſtateſman, who are friends to the fœderal government, muſt feel the force of theſe arguments: There are many equally cogent, which are of too delicate a nature to convey to the public mind through the medium of a newſpaper.

A TRUE FEDERALIST.

Philadelphia, January 2d, 1789.

Twelfth month 19th, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Moſes Roberts, late of Oley townſhip, Berks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

* JOSEPH ROBERTS,)
† SAMUEL LEE, jun.) Adminiſtrators.

Cheſter county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one full, equal and undivided moiety or half part of a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Concord townſhip, bounded by lands late of Joſeph Pyle, James Chevers, George Lea, and by the line of New Caſtle county, containing in the whole 210 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Thomas Clayton, and to be ſold, by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. Miers Fiſher and Henry Hale Graham, Attornies for Thomas Goff, the owner of the other moiety of the above premiſes, propoſe attending, and offering the ſame for ſale, ſo that the purchaſer may be accommodated with the whole.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Trediffrin, bounded by lands of Thomas Waters, Benjamin Jones and others, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; the above land is ſituate in the Great Valley, and has a large proportion of meadow, and the improvements are excellent; taken in execution as the eſtate of William Dewees, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Shomo, in Windſor townſhip, Berks county, a certain tract of land, called Wilderneſs, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Francis Parvin, George Orwig, Benjamin Webb and Francis Yarnell, containing 154 acres, and allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Sweinhart, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Shomo, in Windſor townſhip, Berks county, a certain tract or parcel of land, called Aaron's Plains, ſituate on Big Scuylkill, over the ſecond mountain, in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of George Hoofman, Jacob Buſky, and vacant lands, containing 201 acres and five eighths, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Aaron Bowen, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Betz, inn-keeper, in Amity townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of George Mifflin and company, and vacant lands, containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, viz. a certain tract of land, called Mansfield, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Nicholas Eſh and vacant lands, containing 105 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Miller, and to be ſold, by

‖ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract of land, called John's Addition, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Andrew Kreamer, Michael Read, Peter Brickley and others, containing 77 acres and three quarters, and allowance; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hummel, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Newtown, January 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of this inſtant January, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, Two Plantations and Tracts of Land, adjoining each other; one containing 205 acres, whereon is an elegant large two ſtory Brick Houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, ſtables, hay houſe, and other uſeful neceſſary buildings, all now in good repair, beautifully ſituated, and bounded on the river Delaware, about 4 miles below Trenton; the other contains 180 acres, whereon is a ſmall Log-houſe, &c. both ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Thomas and George Brown, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

N. B. The Purchaſe money will be divided in payments, and made eaſy.

CAME to the plantation of Sarah Sharp, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, one mile and a half from Kennet-Square, a young brown MARE, four years old, 13 hands three inches high, a large lump on the off ſide of her jaw. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ ROBERT CORKIN.

July 26, 1788.

STRAYED out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Thurſday, the 13th day of November laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, ten years old, his hind feet white, a few grey hairs in his forehead, and part of one fore foot white, is very well made, trots, paces and canters very well, is an eaſy hackney for a woman, was ſeen the ſame week at William M'Colough's, in ſaid county, who turned him in his paſture, but has not ſince been heard of in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES OLD.

December 31, 1788.

Newtown, December 29, 1788.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſlave, and commited to this gaol, a certain Negroe man, who names himſelf Daniel Gift, a ſmart talkative fellow, about 18 or 19 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, plays on the fife, ſays he formerly lived in the Delaware ſtate, at Deer creek, with David M'Ilvaine; had on, when he came to this place, a blue cloth jacket, and brown cloth overalls. His maſter or owner, if any he has, is defired to come within three weeks from this date, pay his fees, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by †

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

NEW-YORK, *December 25.*

To his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, *Esquire, Governor of the state of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the militia, and Admiral of the navy of the same.*

The respectful ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY, in Answer to his Excellency's Speech.

WE, the representatives of the people of the state of New-York, in Assembly convened, are deeply impressed with the importance of the change which is soon to take place in the general government, in consequence of the constitution ratified by the Convention of this state, lately held at Poughkeepsie; and we are fully convinced that the necessity of adopting measures, in conformity to the ordinance of Congress, for putting that constitution into operation, renders it peculiarly requisite that the legislature should be assembled at a seasonable and early period.

United with your Excellency, and the late Convention of this state, in the sentiment, "That no government can operate well, unless it possess the confidence and good will of the people," and impressed with the highest respect for the opinion of a large proportion of our constituents, as well as for the unanimous sense of the Convention, expressed in their circular letter, we shall pursue, with an ardour and perseverance adequate to the importance of the object, every measure which will tend to induce a speedy revision of the general system of government, by a *New Convention*: And we are convinced such a revision only can allay the apprehensions excited by those parts of that system, which are considered as exceptionable.

The proceedings of the commissioners appointed for holding treaties with the Indians, and the treaties they have entered into with the Oneida and Onandago nations, as they must conduce to the peace and prosperity of the state, and promote the welfare of the Indians, cannot fail of receiving our fullest approbation; and your excellency may be assured, that we shall chearfully concur in making such a provision as shall appear necessary for their faithful observance.

The requisition of the United States in Congress for the fœderal services of the current year, with the communications accompanying it, and the other important papers which your Excellency has directed to be laid before us, will receive our particular attention; and it will afford us much satisfaction to have it in our power to devise means for reducing the debt of the state, and supporting and advancing its credit---objects, with which the public honor and prosperity are inseparably connected.

We are sensible of the influence which the approaching change in the general government may have on the police and revenues of the state, and that the task of legislation is thereby rendered uncommonly difficult at the present time; but we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that all our deliberations will be directed by a sincere regard to the interest and happiness of our country, which, we are persuaded, can only be advanced by the justice and stability of our laws; by the diffusion of a general spirit of industry and frugality among our fellow citizens; and by a steady attention to the encouragement of agriculture and the useful arts, the only permanent sources of productive commerce and substantial wealth. *Signed, on behalf of the House,*

JOHN LANSING, jun. Speaker.

Assembly Chamber, Dec. 23, 1788.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,

PERMIT me to tender you my warmest acknowledgments for this polite and obliging address, and to assure you I derive the highest satisfaction from the sentiments which you are pleased to express on the different subjects submitted to your consideration.

GEO. CLINTON.

About day-break, on the morning of the 20th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. *Asbbel Stoddard*, of the city of Hudson, Printer, caught fire, and was entirely consumed. The printing-office and almost every article of houshold furniture, it is said, were preserved from the flames.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 7.*

This being the Day appointed for chooling the ELECTORS, for this State, of a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, it may not be improper to lay before our readers the TICKET recommended by the Lancaster Conferrees. The Gentlemen nominated are,

JAMES WILSON,
COLLINSON READ,
LAURENCE KEENE,
JOHN ARNDT,
EDWARD HAND,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL POTTS,
GEORGE GIBSON,
DAVID GRIER, and
ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

A correspondent expresses his satisfaction on finding the general voice of the people in favor of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, as president and vice-president of the United States under the new government. The patriotic principles of both are well known. Their important services to their country are too recent to be forgotten. The services of the former have not been confined to the field: he has also graced the councils and deliberations of his country. He bore a distinguished part in forming the new constitution, and early suggested the necessity of giving energy to government. His celebrated *circular letter* has many features of the new constitution. But who is a stranger to his worth! The latter also stands high in the approbation of his grateful countrymen. He bore an early and distinguished part in the late revolution. At home and abroad, the great abilities of this able statesman have been long devoted to the service of his country. No man is better acquainted with the science of government, in all its various forms, than JOHN ADAMS. This will be readily admitted by every one who has read his "defence of the American constitutions;" from which book it is highly probable that many useful hints were taken by the convention in forming the fœderal constitution. It is not to be doubted, but that the friends of the constitution in all the states will be *unanimous* in the choice of these truly respectable patriots, that they may have an opportunity once more of exerting their abilities in promoting the welfare of their country, and in completely establishing that independence, for which they long struggled. Such men will soon rescue our distressed country from her present degraded situation, and exalt her to importance in the scale of nations. They will possess confidence and esteem at home, and command respect abroad. Long may their integrity and abilities entitle them to the suffrages of a grateful people. And long may they be employed in forwarding the domestic happiness, the agriculture, the commerce, and the manufactures of our country. Let all *the people* say, AMEN.

The hon. Philip Schuyler, and the hon. Robert Yates, Esqrs. are nominated by the hon. Senate of New-York to represent that State in the Senate of the United States.

HINTS.

THERE are above 200,000 horses in Pennsylvania. If these consume a gallon and a half of grain (or of cut straw and meal) per day, it amounts annually to above thirteen millions of bushels, worth, at one shilling per bushel, near £650,000. The use of oxen might easily save above half this sum yearly. Where is our wisdom, where our patriotism, to continue a practice so deeply injurious to the state.

THE farmers of the middle and northern states, and the woolen manufacturers, will find great advantage in making cloths with a linen or cotton chain, and woolen filling, as flax and cotton can be made superabundant, and the demand for wool cannot be satisfied. The true interest of the United States forbids the manufacture of cloths of *wool entirely*.

A thorough knowledge of *the mechanic powers* would be of peculiar use to those children, who are educated in the American free schools and might be completely taught in the last quarter of every pupil. A man, who is ready in the application of *the mechanic powers*, has an advantage equal to a third hand.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A *PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth, passed on the 4th day of October last, intituled, "*An Act directing the time, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States*, &c." elections for such Representatives were held on the last Wednesday in November last, in the city of Philadelphia, and in the several counties of this state; and the returns of the said several elections having been transmitted by the Sheriffs of the said city and counties respectively, to the Secretary of this Council: NOW WE, the Supreme Executive Council of the said commonwealth, having, agreeably to the directions of the said act, inspected and examined the said returns, and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate, do hereby make known and declare, That FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, HENRY WYNKOOP, THOMAS HARTLEY, GEORGE CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, THOMAS SCOTT, PETER MUHLENBERG, and DANIEL HEISTER, are, according to said returns, highest in votes of the electors throughout this state, and in consequence are duly elected and chosen as representatives of and for this state, in the Congress of the United States.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency *Thomas Mifflin*, Esquire, President. and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and of the commonwealth the thirteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Attest, CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'ry.

*** A stated Meeting of the Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons will be held, at the German School-house in Cherry-Alley, on MONDAY Evening next, at Six o'Clock. The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as an Election of Officers for the Year ensuing will constitute part of the business.

Jan. 7, 1789. WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the *Coffee-House*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at six o'clock in the evening, will begin the sale of the following property, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be sold.

No. 1. A Two-story brick dwelling-house, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finished, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it stands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-street, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; situate between Race and Vine-streets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful prospect of the river for a considerable distance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are some fruit trees, and enclosed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and enclosed with a good post and rail fence.

2. A lot on the east side of Schuylkill Water-street, and opposite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water-street, and extending 264 feet, with the same front on Front-street; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are sundry fruit trees, and enclosed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, stable and chaise house.

3. A two story stone dwelling-house on Germantown Main-street, a little above the six mile stone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-shop under the house. Adjoining is a one-story building, that has been occupied as a store; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaise-house and stable; in the cellar there is a spring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-street aforesaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a small orchard, and a piece of good meadow---subject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths bushels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about six acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premises there is a two story frame dwelling house, 40 by 20 feet, lately finished, with two rooms on a floor; situate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the seats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Esquires. This place commands a beautiful prospect of the river, and has a valuable stone quarry convenient to the landing --subject to a ground-rent of 7 and 4 10ths bushels of wheat per annum, and also to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premises there is a new two story stone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; situate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norristown, and very convenient to several lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford township, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a stream running through it. On the premises there are a log dwelling house and barn; distant about 25 miles from this city, and subject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths bushels of wheat per annum.

7. A two story stone dwelling house, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Easton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, enclosed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are said to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling house, spring house and barn; situate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving lease for 10 years past.

9. Twenty-six tracts of patented land in late Westmoreland now Allegany county; situate about seven miles from the town of Pittsburg, one from the river Ohio, and opposite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's island, viz.

No. 104.	*containing* 216 *acres and* 56 *perches with allowance.*	
105.	206	20
106.	331	96
107.	349	80
110.	349	80
112.	349	80
113.	331	96
114.	237	8
119.	250	
120.	250	
121.	237	80
122.	237	89
123.	250	
124.	250	
125.	250	
126.	250	
127.	250	
128.	250	
129.	237	80
130.	237	80
131.	250	
132.	250	
191.	206	58
192.	206	58
195.	206	58
196.	206	58

10. 136663 acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; situate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was surveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in pursuance of sundry land office treasury warrants, issued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 301 acres, was surveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greatest part of this land is said to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three story brick house and lot on the east side of Second-street, and the third above Spruce-street; containing 20 feet front on Second-street aforesaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the same front on Dock-street; on which front there is a new two story brick dwelling house, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houses are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £67 10 per annum; subject to a yearly ground rent of £12 and 24½ bushels of wheat.

13. A two story frame dwelling house and square of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-street, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-street; the whole laid out in a garden, with some excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-streets, and 187 feet from Chesnut towards Market-street; on which there are two brick-kilns, sheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north west corner of Fourth and Lombard-streets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-street, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-street, and opposite the Hospital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-street, and 100 feet on Eighth-street, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-street, between Delaware Eighth-street and Blackberry alley, and opposite to the Hospital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-street, between Spruce and Locust-streets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the same front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-six lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locust to Walnut-street, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-street, the most of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-six lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-street, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-street to Broad-street, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 602 feet from Race to Vine-streets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-streets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

The following GROUND RENTS,

22. Issuing out of a lot of ground on the west side of Fourth-street, between Pine and Lombard-streets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame work shop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delawere Eighth-street, between Spruce and Locust-streets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north east corner of Locust and Ninth-streets, 29 feet on Locust-street, and 46 feet on Ninth-street, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-street, forty-six feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Assignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

ALL persons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are desired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Assignees.

Spruce-street, near Third-street, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, on the 2d inst. A BAY MARE, five years old, near fourteen and a half hands high, has a small star, her near hind foot white, trots and canters. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES WEBB.

Downing's-Town, Chester County, Dec. 4, 1788. †

Isaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north side of Market-street, to the south side, nearly opposite, and between Front and Second-streets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to transact every branch of business as a Broker, with fidelity, care and dispatch.

SHERIFF's SALES.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Thomas Jones, tavern-keeper, in West Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four messuages and six lots or tracts of land, situate in the township of West Marlborough, containing 416 acres and three quarters of an acre, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Nathan Hayes, John Pasmore, Aaron Baker, George Mitchel, James Hannum, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Nathaniel Ring, deceased, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Doe-run tavern, in the township of West Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres with allowance, &c. on which are erected sundry valuable buildings; among which are a grist-mill and saw-mill. The above land is situate on the waters of Doe-run, in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands late of William Hambleton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlan, Thomas Nixon and others: The said land is very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the estate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceased, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Newlin, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of George Peirce, Thomas Bailey and others, containing by estimation 120 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jonathan Chalfant, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of East Nantmill, bounded by a small branch of French creek, and vacant land, containing 235 acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Stevens, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in the township of London-grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the usual allowance for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Francis Williamson, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Sir John Fagg, Susanna Cadman and others, containing 124 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Moore and William Moore, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in the township of West Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Bunting, David Legatees, Alexander Caruthers, &c. containing 232 acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Steel, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Thursday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of West Nottingham, bounded by Octorara creek, lands of Thomas Coulson, James Wilson, James Betty and Isabella Edwards, containing 158 acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Dickey, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, called Partnership, situate in the township of East Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Mackey, Thomas Hayes, William Hanna and David Powel, containing 246 acres and an half, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Willey, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

THE partnership of DEAVES, BAKER and ABELL, being this day dissolved, by agreement, those to whom they are indebted are requested to furnish their accounts, that they may be settled and paid; and those who are indebted to them are requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscribers, who continue the business, under the firm of

Baker and Abell,

And have for Sale, at their STORES in Water-street, above Race-street,

Green coffee in bags, Irish cargo beef, Irish linens and chintzes, plain and striped cambricks, printed linens, handkerchiefs, corduroys, thicksets, royal ribs, sattinets, iron shovels, axes, and a ship's large Copper.

All which they will sell on *reasonable terms* for CASH, or SHORT CREDIT. Dec. 31, 1788.

WANTED,

At the Sail-cloth Manufactory in Boston,

THREE FLAX-DRESSERS, that have worked in a sail-cloth Factory in England. And sail-cloth WEAVERS may have constant employ: And if proved workmen, will have reasonable charges paid for their passage. Apply to

Philad. Dec. 26, 1788. HEWES & ANTHONY.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 360 Acres of Land, in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road. There are some improvements on this tract, but it is chiefly valuable for its timber, which, being for the most part chesnut, will be an object with those who want timber and live in its vicinity. Unless sold altogether, it will be divided into lots, when a sufficient number of purchasers apply to induce a division. A constant stream runs through part of the tract, and affords an excellent site for a mill or mills, for manufacturing purposes. If occupied in this way, the timber may be advantageously applied. Applications may be made to JOSEPH WALKER, in the Valley, or to BENJAMIN ROWLAND, near the premises.

Also sundry TRACTS in the settled parts of Northampton county, among which are two tracts, adjacent to each other, containing 760 acres, or thereabouts, on the Wyoming road, on Jones's creek, at Pocona, adjoining a settlement made by J. Saviz. This land is a thoroughfare for great numbers of the travellers to the western counties, and those going to Wyoming, or passing by the new roads to Tioga, &c. The greater part of one of the tracts may be converted into meadow, for an extensive grazing farm, and the situation is valuable for a tavern and store, as well as for raising and vending supplies for the families passing that way.

To be Let, a Plantation in the Delaware state, on the Wilmington road, Naaman's creek, and the river Delaware, adjoining the bridge over that creek, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Much has been done towards making a considerable body of marsh and upland meadow, and a small additional expence will complete the business. There is a good house on this tract. Apply to Col. Robinson, at Naaman's creek.

A quantity of marsh meadow (mostly timothy) and a few tons of excellent upland Hay, to be sold.

Blockley, Dec. 29, 1788. † RICHARD PETERS.

IT is reported in Westmoreland county, by one Hoover, that was captive with the Indians, that there is a gentleman living in or near Philadelphia, that brought some children down from Albany about three years ago, that had been taken by the Indians: One Boy, Hoover says, about 13 years of age, that belonged to Alexander Acheson, who was killed by the Indians at the time said Boy, his Mother and Sister were taken; his Mother has returned, and thinks said gentleman has her son, but knows not where to find him. The boy's mother and friends, living in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, beg the favor of said gentleman to send a few lines, with his name and place of residence, to Mr. John Stine, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street, where there is a person, who will continue for some time, to endeavour to find said boy, and, if possible to send word to Westmoreland.

October 15, 1788. JAMES LEECH.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, on the 10th day of November last, two colts, viz. a HORSE and a MARE; the horse is brown and trots, the mare black and paces, both supposed to be rising three years old. The owner or owners are desired to come, and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Dec. 22, 1788. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public Vendue, at the premises, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Frame Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground thereto belonging, situate on the north side of Catharine-street, between Second and Third-streets, continued in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said Catharine-street 36 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded southward by Catharine-street, eastward by Carpenter's alley (being 12 feet and a half wide) northward by ground granted by Robert Allison to William Moore, on ground-rent forever, and westward by ground also granted by said Robert Allison to the said William Moore, subject to ------

Also all that certain Yearly Rent-Charge or Sum of £9 0 0, lawful money of Pennsylvania, chargeable on, and yearly issuing out of three Pieces of Ground granted by the said Robert Allison and Rachel his wife, to Francis Gurney, Esquire, by indenture, dated the first day of October, 1775: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Allison (Carpenter) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on the south side of the Frankford road (called Maiden-street) and between the Front-street continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia and the stone bridge over Cohocksink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and at the distance of 500 feet from the east side of Front-street aforesaid; containing in breadth on the said Frankford road or Maiden-street 60 feet, and in length on the east side thereof 180, be the same in length more or less; bounded on the north by the said Maiden-street, on the east by other ground of Pain Newman and wife, on the south by a new canal lately dug out for the said creek, and on the west by John Dutton's lot; taken in execution as the estate of Philip Rybold (fisherman) and to be sold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Bank of North America,

DECEMBER 23, 1788.

THE Stockholders of the Bank are desired to take notice, that an *Election* for Twelve DIRECTORS, for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, at eleven o'clock.

PURSUANT, and in obedience to an act of General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding Elections for ELECTORS, for this state, for the purpose of choosing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT for the United States,

Public notice is hereby given to all the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That an *Election* will be held on *Wednesday*, the 7th of January next, at the same places where the General Elections have been heretofore held; when and where the said freemen are to vote for *ten persons as Electors, for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice President for the United States.* And at the said last-mentioned time and places the Judges, Inspectors and other officers of the last General Election, are hereby notified and requested to attend, and discharge their several and respective duties, agreeably to the said act of General Assembly, passed the said 4th day of October, 1788, for the purposes aforesaid.

The election will be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this state heretofore made and provided. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1788.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---Two yearly rent-charges of £.3 4 6 sterling each, or the value thereof in coin current, according to the course of exchange between Philadelphia and London, charged on and issuing out of two contiguous lots, each containing in breadth, north and south, 32 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth, east and west, 60 feet; situate in the district of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, on the east side of Delaware Front-street continued; bounded northward by ground of Anthony Noble, southward by ground late of William Branson, eastward by ground late of William Annis, and westward by the said Front street: taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John William Annis, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the 6th of April, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT noted and well accustomed Tavern and Plantation, known by the sign of the White-horse, lately kept by John Kerlin, deceased, and now by Arthur Rice, on the Lancaster road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, pleasantly situated, and well known to be one of the best stands for public business on the said road. The farm consists of about 150 acres, more or less, of excellent land, part of which is wood-land, about 22 acres of excellent meadow, almost all of which can be readily watered, producing some of the best grass, the rest of the land is divided into different fields, all of which have been limed, some of them three times. There are on said place an inexaustible lime quarry, and a lime kiln near the center of the place, a large stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a pump of excellent water near the door, a stone spring-house near the kitchen door, and grainery above, a stone brew-house, &c. a large new stone stable, a log barn, sheds, &c. a large garden pailed in, and pleasanty situated; likewise a convenient house, part square logs and part stone, with a stone piazza and kitchen, some small distance from the mansion-house, with a garden pailed in near the house, a log stable near the same, &c. &c. For particulars, enquire of the Printers. t. b. c.

RAN away on the 9th instant, from the subscriber, living in Lancaster county, an apprentice lad, named JOHN MALLIBY, about five feet six inches high; had on, a felt hat, brown coat, a light coloured waistcoat, and corduroy breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Twelfth Mo. 11, 1788. † LEVI POWNALL.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogshead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melasses, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeast;---to make Bread without Yeast, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to settle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Close of the Year.---Wise Sayings.---Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Jade Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 11th of October last, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, smooth skin, and a pleasant countenance; has a remarkable white speck or film on or near the sight of his right eye, which he mostly keeps shut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth short coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waist do. the foreparts lined with white linsey, the backs with striped blue and white, tow shirt and trowsers, an old wool hat, new shoes tied. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any less distance, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that said Negro will try to get on board some vessel; this is therefore to forewarn all masters of vessels and others from harbouring or carrying off said negro into any other state or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Christiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.